1	Section 266. 702.01 (1) of the statutes is renumbered 702.02 (2) and amended
2	to read:
3	702.02 (2) "Creating instrument" means the will, trust agreement, or other
4	document which creates or reserves the power of appointment.
5	Section 267. 702.01 (2) of the statutes is renumbered 702.02 (4) and amended
6	to read:
7	702.02 (4) "Donor" means the person who creates or reserves the power;
8	"donee" means the person in whom the power is created or reserved; and "appointee"
9	means the person to whom an interest is appointed of appointment.
10	Section 268. 702.01 (3) of the statutes is renumbered 702.02 (5) and amended
11	to read:
12	702.02 (5) "General power of appointment" means a power exercisable in favor
13	of the donee, the donee's estate, the donee's creditors, or the creditors of the donee's
14	estate, whether or not it is <u>also</u> exercisable in favor of others. A power to appoint to
15	any person or a power which of appointment that is not expressly restricted as to
16	appointees may be exercised in favor of the donee or the donee's creditors if
17	exercisable during lifetime, and in favor of the donee's estate or the creditors of the
18	donee's estate if exercisable by will.
19	Section 269. 702.01 (4) of the statutes is renumbered 702.02 (6) and amended
20	to read:
21	702.02 (6) "Power of appointment" means a power of appointment over to
22	appoint legal or equitable interests in real or personal property. A power of
23	appointment is a power created or reserved by a person having property subject to
24	his or her disposition which enables the donee of the power of appointment to
25	designate, within such limits as may be prescribed, the transferees of the property

or the shares or the interests in which it shall be received; it. A power of appointment
does not include a power of sale, a power of attorney, a power of revocation, or a power
exercisable by a trustee or other, a directing party, as defined in s. 701.0103 (7),
another fiduciary in his or her fiduciary capacity, or a trust protector, as defined in
<u>s. 701.0103 (31)</u> .
Section 270. 702.01 (5) of the statutes is renumbered 702.02 (7) and amended
to read:
702.02 (7) "Special power of appointment" means a power of appointment
exercisable only in favor of one or more persons not including the donee, the donee's
estate, the donce's creditors or the creditors of the donce's estate and, when
exercisable in favor of a class, so limited in size by description of the class that in the
event of nonexercise of the power a court can make distribution to persons within the
class if the donor has failed to provide for this contingency that is not a general power
of appointment.
SECTION 271. 702.01 (6) of the statutes is repealed.
SECTION 272. 702.02 (1) of the statutes is created to read:
702.02 (1) "Appointee" means the person to whom an interest is appointed.
SECTION 273. 702.02 (3) of the statutes is created to read:
702.02 (3) "Donee" means the person in whom the power of appointment is
created or reserved.
SECTION 274. 702.03 of the statutes is amended to read:
702.03 Manifestation of intent to exercise powers a power of
appointment. (1) Unless the person who executed it had a contrary intention, if
a governing creating instrument, as defined in s. 854.01 (2), or an inter vivos
governing instrument, as defined in s. 700.27 (1) (c), creates a power of appointment

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that expressly requires that the power <u>of appointment</u> be exercised by any type of reference to the power <u>of appointment</u> or its source, the donor's intention in requiring the reference is presumed to be to prevent an inadvertent exercise of the power <u>of appointment</u>. Extrinsic evidence, as defined in s. 854.01 (1), may be used to construe the intent.

(2) In the case of other powers, an of appointment, a creating instrument manifests an intent to exercise the power of appointment if the creating instrument purports to transfer an interest in the appointive property which the donee would have no power to transfer except by virtue of the power of appointment, even though the power of appointment is not recited or referred to in the creating instrument, or if the creating instrument either expressly or by necessary implication from its wording interpreted in light of the circumstances surrounding its drafting and execution manifests an intent to exercise the power of appointment. If there is a general power of appointment exercisable by will with no gift in default in the creating instrument, a residuary clause or other general language in the donee's will purporting to dispose of all of the donee's estate or property operates to exercise the power of appointment in favor of the donee's estate, but in all other cases such a clause or language does not in itself manifest an intent to exercise a power of appointment exercisable by will.

Section 275. 702.05 of the statutes is amended to read:

702.05 Exercise of powers a power of appointment. (1) CAPACITY TO EXERCISE A POWER OF APPOINTMENT. A power of appointment can be exercised only by a person who would have the capacity to transfer the property covered by the power of appointment.

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- (2) Kind of instrument and formalities of execution. A donee can exercise a power of appointment only by an instrument which meets the intent of the donor as to kind of instrument and formalities of execution. If the power of appointment is exercisable by will, this means a will executed with the formalities necessary for a valid will. A written instrument signed by the donee is sufficient if the donor fails to require any additional formalities or fails to indicate a will, but if the power of appointment is to appoint interests in land, it can be exercised only by an instrument executed with sufficient formalities for that purpose.
- (3) Consent of 3RD Persons. When the consent of the donor or of any other person is required by the donor for the exercise of a power of appointment, such consent must be expressed in the <u>creating</u> instrument exercising the power of appointment or in a separate written instrument, signed in either case by the persons whose consent is required. If any person whose consent is required dies or becomes legally incapable of consenting, the power of appointment may be exercised by the donee without the consent of that person unless the donor has manifested a contrary intent in the <u>creating</u> instrument ereating the power.
- (4) Power <u>of appointment</u> vested in 2 or more manifests a contrary intent, when a power <u>of appointment</u> is vested in 2 or more persons, all must unite in its exercise, but if one or more of the donees dies, becomes incapable of exercising the power <u>of appointment</u>, or renounces, releases, or disclaims the power <u>of appointment</u>, the power <u>of appointment</u> may be exercised by the others.
 - **Section 276.** 702.05 (5) of the statutes is created to read:
- 702.05 (5) Presumption of nonexercise of a power of appointment. A personal representative, trustee, or other fiduciary who holds property subject to a power of

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appointment may administer that property as if the power of appointment was not
exercised if the personal representative, trustee, or other fiduciary has no notice of
the existence of any of the following within 6 months after the death of the donee of
the power of appointment:
(a) A document purporting to be a will of the donee of the power of appointment

- (a) A document purporting to be a will of the donee of the power of appointment if the power of appointment is exercisable by a will.
- (b) Some other documentation of the donee purporting to exercise the power of appointment if the power of appointment is exercisable other than by a will.

Section 277. 702.07 of the statutes is amended to read:

702.07 Powers Power of appointment to be construed as exclusive. The donee of any power of appointment may appoint the whole or any part of the appointive assets to any one or more of the permissible appointees and exclude others, except to the extent that the donor specifies either a minimum share or amount to be appointed to each permissible appointee or to designated appointees, or a maximum share or amount appointable to any one or more appointees.

SECTION 278. 702.08 of the statutes is amended to read:

702.08 Disclaimer of powers a power of appointment. The donee of any power of appointment may disclaim all or part of the power of appointment as provided under s. 700.27 or 854.13.

SECTION 279. 702.09 (title), (1) and (3) (a), (b) and (c) of the statutes are amended to read:

702.09 (title) Release of powers a power of appointment. (1) Except as Unless the creating instrument expressly provides that the power of appointment cannot be released or expressly restricts the time, manner, or scope of release, the donee of any power of appointment may do any of the following:

1	(a) At any time completely release the donee's power; of appointment.
2	(b) At any time or times release the donee's power of appointment in any one
3	or more of the following respects:
4	1. As to the whole or any part of the property which is subject thereto;.
5	2. As to any one or more persons or objects, or classes of persons or objects, in
6	whose favor such power of appointment is exercisable;
7	3. So as to limit in any other respect the extent to or manner in which it the
8	power of appointment may be exercised.
9	(3) (a) Delivery to any person specified in the creating instrument;
10	(b) Delivery to a trustee or to one of several trustees of the property to which
11	the power of appointment relates, or filing with the court having jurisdiction over the
12	trust <u>;.</u>
13	(c) Delivery to any person, other than the donee, who could be adversely
14	affected by an exercise of the power; or of appointment.
15	Section 280. 702.11 of the statutes is amended to read:
16	702.11 Irrevocability of creation, exercise and release of powers a
17	power of appointment. The creation, exercise or release of a power of appointment
18	is irrevocable unless the power to revoke is reserved in the creation, exercise or
19	release of the power <u>of appointment</u> .
20	SECTION 281. 702.13 (title), (1) (intro.), (a), (b) and (c) and (2) of the statutes
21	are amended to read:
22	702.13 (title) Recording instruments relating to powers a power of
23	appointment. (1) (intro.) Any of the following instruments relating to powers a
24	power of appointment is entitled to be recorded as a conveyance upon compliance
25	with s. 706.05 (1):

/ \	An instrument,		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •		
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- (b) An instrument expressing consent to exercise;
- (c) A disclaimer;
- (2) If a power <u>of appointment</u> is exercised by a will, a certified copy of the will and of the certificate of probate thereof may be recorded.

Section 282. 702.15 (intro.), (1) and (2) of the statutes are amended to read:

- 702.15 Disposition when a special power of appointment is unexercised. (intro.) If the done of a special power of appointment fails to exercise effectively the special power of appointment, the interests which might have been appointed under the special power of appointment pass in one of the following ways:
- (1) If the creating instrument contains an express gift in default, then in accordance with the terms of such gift;
- (2) If the creating instrument contains no express gift in default and does not clearly indicate that the permissible appointees are to take only if the donee exercises the <u>special</u> power <u>of appointment</u>, then to the permissible appointees equally, but if the <u>special</u> power <u>of appointment</u> is to appoint among a class such as "relatives," "issue," or "heirs," then to those persons who would have taken had there been an express gift to the described class; or.

SECTION 283. 702.15 (3) of the statutes is renumbered 702.15 (3) (a) and amended to read:

702.15 (3) (a) If Except as provided in par. (b), if the creating instrument contains no express gift in default and clearly indicates that the permissible appointees are to take only if the donee exercises the special power of appointment, then by reversion to the donor or the donor's estate. But if

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- (b) If the creating instrument expressly states that there is no reversion in the donor, then any language in the creating instrument indicating or stating that the permissible appointees are to take only if the donee exercises the <u>special</u> power <u>of</u> <u>appointment</u> is to be disregarded and the interests shall pass in accordance with sub. (2).
 - SECTION 284. 702.17 (1), (2) and (5) of the statutes are amended to read:
- 702.17 (1) General policy: General power of appointment. If the donee has either a general power or an unclassified power which is unlimited as to permissible appointees except for exclusion of the donee, the donee's estate, the donee's creditors and the creditors of the donee's estate, or a substantially similar exclusion of appointment, any interest which the donee has power to appoint or has appointed is to be treated as property of the donee for purposes of satisfying claims of the donee's creditors, as provided in this section.
- power of the kinds specified in sub. (1) appointment, and can presently exercise such a the general power of appointment in favor of the donee or the donee's creditors, any creditor of the donee may by appropriate proceedings reach any interest which the donee could appoint, to the extent that the donee's individual assets are insufficient to satisfy the creditor's claim. Such an interest is to be treated as property of the donee within ch. 816. If the donee has exercised such a general power of appointment, the creditor can reach the appointed interests to the same extent that under the law relating to fraudulent conveyances the creditor could reach property which the donee has owned and transferred.
- (5) THIRD PARTIES IN GOOD FAITH PROTECTED. Any person acting without actual notice of claims of creditors under this section incurs no liability to such creditors in

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transferring property which is subject to a general power of appointment or which
has been appointed; and a purchaser without actual notice and for a valuable
consideration of any interest in property, legal or equitable, takes such interest free
of any rights which a creditor of the donee might have under this section.
Section 285. 702.17 (3) of the statutes is renumbered 702.17 (3) (a) and
amended to read:
702.17 (3) (a) If Except as provided in par. (b), if the donee has at the time of
his or her death the donee's a general power of the kinds specified in sub. (1)
appointment, whether or not the donee exercises the general power of appointment,
any creditor of the donee may reach any interest which the donee could have
appointed or has appointed, to the extent that the claim of the creditor has been filed
and allowed in the donee's estate or filed with and allowed by the trustee of a
insufficient. the done or jointly by the done and the done spour
SECTION 286. 702.17 (3) (b) of the statutes is created to read:
702.17 (3) (b) If the donee fails to exercise a general power of appointment, in
whole or in part, that the donee has at the time of the donee's death and neither the
donee nor the donee's spouse is the donor of the power, a creditor of the donee may
not reach an interest subject to the power, to the extent the power was not exercised.
SECTION 287. 702.17 (6) of the statutes is created to read:

702.17 (6) GENERAL POLICY: SPECIAL POWER OF APPOINTMENT. If the donee has a

special power of appointment, property subject to the donee's special power of

appointment is exempt from a claim of a creditor of the donee or the donee's estate.

SECTION 288. 702.21 of the statutes is amended to read:

702.21 Applicability of chapter. The provisions of this chapter are
applicable to any power of appointment existing on May 16, 1965, as well as a power
of appointment created after such date.
SECTION 289. 766.575 (1) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:
766.575 (1) (e) "Trustee" has the meaning given under s. 701.01 (8) 701.0103
<u>(28)</u> .
SECTION 290. 840.01 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:
840.01 (1) Except as provided in sub. (2), "interest in real property" includes
estates in, powers of appointment under ch. 702 over, present and future rights to,
title to, and interests in real property, including, without limitation by enumeration,
security interests and liens on land, easements, profits, rights of appointees under
powers of appointment, rights under covenants running with the land, powers of
termination, and homestead rights. The interest may be an interest that was
formerly designated legal or equitable. The interest may be surface, subsurface,
suprasurface, riparian, or littoral.
SECTION 291. 853.17 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:
853.17 (2) This section does not prevent the court from requiring the contract
beneficiary to elect under s. 853.15 in order to take property under the will; nor does
it apply to naming a testamentary trustee as designated by a life insurance policy
under s. 701.09.
SECTION 292. 853.32 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:
853.32 (3) Transfers to Living trusts. The validity and implementation of a
will provision that purports to transfer or appoint property to a living trust are
governed by s. 701.08 701.0419.
SECTION 293. 853.34 (3) of the statutes is created to read:

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853.34 (3) Assets transferred to trusts created by will. If a trustee of a trust
created by a testator's will is designated as the beneficiary of a transfer under
another governing instrument, as defined in s. $854.01(2)$, at the death of the testator
or at the death of a 3rd party, the transfer of any assets under that other governing
instrument to the trustee does not cause the transferred assets to be included in the
property administered as part of the testator's estate. The transferred assets are not
subject to taxes, debts, or charges enforceable against the testator's estate to any
greater extent than if the proceeds were payable to a beneficiary other than the
testator's estate.

SECTION 294. 853.61 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

- 853.61 (2) (a) In addition to any powers conferred upon trustees by law, the trustee shall have all the powers listed in s. 701.16 ss. 701.0815 and 701.0816.
- **SECTION 295.** 854.13 (1) (c), (2) (a) 2. and (d), (4) (e), (5) (b), (7) (a) and (10) (a) of the statutes are amended to read:
- 854.13 (1) (c) "Power <u>of appointment</u>" has the meaning given in s. 702.01 (4) 702.02 (6).
- (2) (a) 2. A person who is an heir, recipient of property, or beneficiary under a governing instrument, done of a power of appointment created by a governing instrument, appointee under a power of appointment exercised by a governing instrument, taker in default under a power of appointment created by a governing instrument, or person succeeding to disclaimed property may disclaim any property, including contingent or future interests or the right to receive discretionary distributions, by delivering a written instrument of disclaimer under this section.
- (d) Partial disclaimer. Property may be disclaimed in whole or in part, except that a partial disclaimer of property passing by a governing instrument or by the

exercise of a power <u>of appointment</u> may not be made if partial disclaimer is expressly prohibited by the governing instrument or by the instrument exercising the power <u>of appointment</u>.

- (4) (e) Interests arising by disclaimer. Notwithstanding pars. (a) and (b), a person whose interest in property arises by disclaimer or by default of exercise of a power of appointment created by a governing instrument may disclaim at any time not later than 9 months after the day on which the prior instrument of disclaimer is delivered, or the date of death of the done of the power of appointment.
- (5) (b) *Delivery to trustee*. If the trustee of any trust to which the interest or power <u>of appointment</u> relates does not receive the instrument of disclaimer under par. (a), a copy shall also be delivered to the trustee.
- (7) (a) In general. Subject to pars. (bm) and (c) and subs. (8), (9), and (10), unless the governing instrument provides otherwise, either expressly or as construed from extrinsic evidence, the disclaimed property devolves as if the disclaimant had died before the decedent. If the disclaimed interest is a remainder contingent on surviving to the time of distribution, the disclaimed interest passes as if the disclaimant had died immediately before the time for distribution. If the disclaimant is an appointee under a power of appointment exercised by a governing instrument, the disclaimed property devolves as if the disclaimant had died before the effective date of the exercise of the power of appointment. If the disclaimant is a taker in default under a power of appointment created by a governing instrument, the disclaimed property devolves as if the disclaimant had predeceased the donee of the power of appointment.
- (10) (a) Subsequent interest not held by disclaimant. Unless the governing instrument provides otherwise, either expressly or as construed from extrinsic

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evidence, upon the disclaimer of a preceding interest, a subsequent interest not held by the disclaimant and limited to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the termination of the interest that is disclaimed accelerates to take effect as if the disclaimant had died immediately before the time when the disclaimed interest would have taken effect in possession or enjoyment or, if the disclaimant is an appointee under a power of appointment and that power of appointment has been exercised by a power of appointment, as if the disclaimant had died before the effective date of the exercise of the power of appointment.

SECTION 296. 854.23 (5) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

854.23 (5) (b) Notwithstanding sub. (2), in addition to the protections afforded a financial institution under ss. 701.19 (11) 701.1012 and 710.05 and chs. 112 and 705 a financial institution is not liable for having transferred an account to a beneficiary designated in a governing instrument who, under this chapter, is not entitled to the account, or for having taken any other action in reliance on the beneficiary's apparent entitlement under the terms of a governing instrument, regardless of whether the financial institution received written notice of a claimed lack of entitlement under this chapter.

SECTION 297. 859.18 (5) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

859.18 **(5)** (a) The availability of a trust described under s. 701.07 (3) 701.0505 (1) is subject to s. 701.07 (3) 701.0505 (1).

SECTION 298. 859.18 (5) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

859.18 (5) (b) The availability of a spendthrift trust described under s. 701.06 subch. V of ch. 701 is subject to s. 701.06 subch. V of ch. 701.

SECTION 299. 861.015 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

861.015 (2) For purposes of this section, property subject to a directive is valued by its clear market value on the date of the decedent's death. Satisfaction of the nonholding spouse's marital property interest in the property subject to the directive shall be based on that value, plus any income from the property subject to the directive after the death of the decedent and before satisfaction. For purposes of determining the income from the property subject to a directive, such property shall be treated as a legacy or devise of property other than money under s. 701.20 701.1115.

Section 300. 861.11 (5) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

861.11 (5) (b) Notwithstanding sub. (2), in addition to the protections afforded a financial institution under ss. 701.19 (11) 701.1012 and 710.05 and chs. 112 and 705 a financial institution is not liable for having transferred an account included in the augmented deferred marital property estate under s. 861.03 to a beneficiary designated in a governing instrument, or for having taken any other action in reliance on the beneficiary's apparent entitlement under the terms of a governing instrument, regardless of whether the financial institution received written notice of an intent to file, or the filing of, a petition for the deferred marital property elective share amount.

SECTION 301. 865.08 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:

865.08 (6) If the will of the decedent provides for a testamentary trust, letters of trust shall be issued by the probate registrar to the trustee upon admission of the will to informal probate at the same time that letters are granted to the personal representative. The probate registrar shall determine if bond shall be required and, if so, the amount thereof, and for such purpose the probate registrar shall have the authority granted to the court by, and shall proceed pursuant to s. 701.16 (2)

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701.0702. Thereafter, the trustee shall continue to be interested in the estate, and
beneficiaries of the testamentary trust shall cease to be interested in the estate
except under s. 851.21 (3). The trust shall be administered under supervision of the
court under ch. 701.

SECTION 302. 867.03 (2g) (a) of the statutes, as affected by 2013 Wisconsin Act 20, is amended to read:

867.03 (2g) (a) By accepting the decedent's property under this section the heir, trustee, or guardian assumes a duty to apply the property transferred for the payment of obligations according to priorities established under s. 859.25 and to distribute any balance to those persons designated in the appropriate governing instrument, as defined in s. 854.01, of the decedent or if there is no governing instrument, according to the rules of intestate succession under ch. 852, subject to par. (b). An heir or guardian may publish a notice to creditors in the same manner and with the same effect as a trustee under s. 701.065 701.0508. This paragraph does not prohibit any appropriate person from requesting administration of the decedent's estate under s. 856.07 or ch. 865.

SECTION 303. 879.03 (2) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

879.03 (2) (c) The attorney general where a charitable trust, as defined in s. 701.01 (2) 701.0103 (4), is involved, and in all cases mentioned in s. 852.01 (3).

Section 304. 879.47 of the statutes is renumbered 879.47 (1) and amended to read:

879.47 (1) The attorney for any person desiring to file any paper in court is responsible for the preparation of the paper. Except as provided in s. 701.16 (4) (d) sub. (2), all papers shall be legibly written on substantial paper and shall state the title of the proceeding in which they are filed and the character of the paper. Either

uniform forms or computer-generated forms, if the forms exactly recreate the
original forms in wording, format and substance, shall be used. If papers are not so
written or if uniform forms or computer-generated forms that exactly recreate the
original forms in wording, format and substance are not used, the court may refuse
to receive and file them. The court shall show on all papers the date of their filing.
SECTION 305. 881.01 (1) (title) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:
881.01 (1) (title) DEFINITIONS.
SECTION 306. 881.01 (1) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 881.01 (1) (a) (intro.)
and amended to read:
881.01 (1) (a) (intro.) "Beneficiary," with respect to a guardianship of the
estate," means any of the following:
3. With respect to guardianship of the estate, a ward for whom a guardian of
the estate has been appointed and, with respect to a conservator, means.
4. With respect to a conservatorship, a person for whose estate a conservator
has been appointed.
SECTION 307. 881.01 (1) (a) 1. and 2. of the statutes are created to read:
881.01 (1) (a) 1. With respect to a will, a beneficiary, as defined in s. 851.03.
2. With respect to a trust, a beneficiary, as defined in s. 701.0103 (3).
SECTION 308. 881.01 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
881.01 (1) (b) "Fiduciary" means a personal representative, trustee,
conservator, or guardian of the estate, a directing party, as defined in s. 701.0103 (7),
who has the power to direct the trustee's investment decisions, a trust protector, as
defined in s. 701.0103 (31), who has a power exercisable in a fiduciary capacity over
the investment of trust assets, and any other person to whom a court appoints a

power	over	the	investment	of	the	assets	of	a	decedent's	estate,	a	trust,	_a
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conser	vators	hip,	or a guardiai	<u>nsh</u>	ip of	the esta	ate.						

SECTION 309. 881.01 (4) of the statutes is renumbered 881.01 (4) (a) and amended to read:

881.01 (4) (a) <u>General rule</u>. A fiduciary shall diversify investments unless the fiduciary reasonably determines that, because of special circumstances, the purposes of the estate, trust, conservatorship, or guardianship are better served without diversifying.

Section 310. 881.01 (4) (b) of the statutes is created to read:

881.01 (4) (b) Special rule for assets collected by a fiduciary. 1. For purposes of this paragraph, an "asset that is collected by the fiduciary" means an asset that the fiduciary did not exercise discretion over to acquire or purchase.

- 2. Notwithstanding par. (a), a fiduciary may retain an asset that is collected by the fiduciary until the fiduciary reasonably determines that it is advisable to dispose of the asset. While the asset is being retained, the fiduciary has a duty to exercise discretion at reasonable intervals to determine the advisability of continuing to retain or disposing of the asset that was collected.
- 3. At any time while an asset that is collected by the fiduciary is being retained, a beneficiary may file an application with a court that has jurisdiction over the fiduciary to compel the fiduciary to sell the asset and invest the sale proceeds in accordance with this section.
- 4. If a beneficiary files an application under subd. 3., the court shall conduct a hearing after giving notice to all interested persons, as determined by the court. After the hearing, the court shall enter an order directing the fiduciary to retain or sell the asset that is being retained based on what the court finds to be in accordance

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1	with the terms and purposes of the estate, trust, conservatorship, or guardianshi
2	of the estate and the interests of the beneficiaries.
3	SECTION 311. 881.05 of the statutes is repealed.
4	Section 312. Effective date.
5	(1) This act takes effect on the first day of the 7th month after publication.

(END)